MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, at rostrum, calls for support of SCEF and for opposition to anti-Supreme Court legislation at a recent reception in New York for the benefit of SCEF. At the speakers' table to the left of Mrs. Roosevelt are (from left) Miss Ruth Lassoff, secretary of New York Friends of SCEF; Aubrey Williams, president of the southwide organization; and the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham. On the right are the Honorable Hubert T. Delany, New York, and Mrs. Robert Rosenwald, a co-chairman of the New York committee. (Story on back page.)

The Southern PATRIOT

Vol. 17, No. 6

June, 1959

Published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

Tallahassee Report

Protest Continues

(By Staff Correspondent)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—History may show that the greatest heroes of the integration movement are those who carry on the long and lonely fight after the first excitement of a new struggle fades and the world looks the other way.

Many people elsewhere have forgotten it, but the protest against bus segregation, which started here three years ago, is still going on.

Tallahassee Negroes quit riding the busses in May, 1956. That was during the Montgomery, Ala., protest, and bus segregation was in the public mind everywhere.

Although the greatest spotlight was always on Montgomery, Tallahassee also attracted wide attention for a time and support came from all parts of the country.

Segregationists tried every device to break the spirit of the protesters. The city passed a new ordinance which didn't mention race but empowered drivers to assign seats according to weight and other factors. Leaders of the protest were jailed. Cases were dragged slowly through the courts, in the apparent hope that as nationwide interest declined Tallahassee Negroes would grow tired.

It didn't work. Today most of the city's Negroes still refuse to ride the busses—except on one line, where the protest has already won them the right to sit where they please.

Officials of the Inter-Civic Council, which leads the protest, are determined to carry on until they win. They plan new legal action to challenge the seat-assignment plan and hope to again rouse interest throughout the country. When SCEF staff members spoke recently at one of the weekly meetings of the Council, there was a dedicated and undaunted group of people present.

The movement was given added stimulus in mid-May when a semi-annual meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference brought integration leaders from all over the South to Tallahassee.

From the beginning, the Tallahassee bus protest has had the support of some local white people, especially Florida State University students.

The militancy that Tallahassee Negroes have developed in the long, hard bus struggle proved valuable recently when Florida A & M College students organized mass protests following the rape

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Negro Leaders Sound Alarm

Sedition Bills Threaten Integration

Segregationist congressmen, led by Senator Eastland, are pushing hard for passage of legislation to revive state sedition laws. Such legislation strikes at the heart of the integration movement.

To many officials in the South, the definition of "sedition" is integration. If revived, such laws would be used to jail persons advocating integration—as they have been in the past.

The Supreme Court ruled, in effect, in 1956 that sedition is a federal offense and no business of the state government. The present bills are part of a package designed to overturn several recent Supreme Court decisions reaffirming individual liberties.

They are backed by Southern congressmen who are angry at the Court for its desegregation rulings and Northern congressmen angered by civil liberties decisions.

Congressional pressure is already having its effect on the Supreme Court. It ruled June 8, by a 5-4 vote, that state officials have the power to investigate the possibility of sedition against the state alone—with a view to prosecution if any is found.

This had the effect of weakening the 1956 ruling, but Dixiecrats and conservative Republicans continue to push for laws giving the states equal power with the federal government in prosecuting alleged sedition.

The opposition is rising. Negro leaders throughout the South are signing a statement to be publicized in the Northern press, expressing alarm over the possible use of state sedition laws.

"In the South," they declare, "we know all too well that many politicians with power label integration as subversion and accuse leaders in the fight for desegregation of being communists."

Early signers of the statement include twelve Methodist bishops: Joseph D. Cauthen, C. A. Gibbs, S. L. Greene, Frederick D. Jordan, Edgar A. Love, W. W. Matthews, Hampton T. Medford, H. Thomas Primm, Frank Madison Reid, Stephen Gill Spottswood, C. Ewbank Tucker, and W. R. Wilkes; and also Smallwood Williams, presiding bishop of the Bibleway Church.

Also among the initial list of signers, which was incomplete at presstime, were Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Charles G. Gomillion, Judge W. C. Hueston, Mrs. Alice Hunter, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Dr. Herman H. Long, Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, E. D. Nixon, Attorney Louis L. Redding, the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, the Rev. C. Kenzie Steele, The Birmingham Baptist Minister Conference, and many others. (Full list will appear in next Patriot.)

SCEF issued a policy statement warning that the sedition legislation, "while ostensibly aimed at subversion, would permit a broadside attack against liberals in the South who are speaking out for . . . law and order." (Text of statement is on page 3.)

A mass civil rights rally in Louisville went on record as opposing the legislation (Details on page 4). Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and other speakers called for outspoken opposition at a meeting in New York (Also on page 4). In

(Continued on Page 2)

What To Do About These Bills

Write, wire, or visit your congressman and senators immediately, asking them to vote and work against the bills to revive state sedition laws. Ask your friends to do the same, and get the organizations you support to act.

If you live in the Deep South and feel it is useless to communicate with your own congressman and senators, write instead to Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson and Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen, Senate Office Building, Washington.

Abolition Urgent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The U. S. Supreme Court has just ruled, 5-4, that the mandate of the House Un-American Committee is valid. This appears to reverse a decision of two years ago, in which the mandate was criticized for vagueness.

This ruling may have an adverse effect on the appeals of Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson, who were sentenced to 12 months in prison last winter for challenging the committee's power to question integrationists about their activities.

The new ruling makes it more important than ever that the public demand immediate abolition of this committee.

Review of the Month

An aroused citizenry in Little Rock voted to recall three extreme segregationist members of the School Board. The election was precipitated by the firing of 44 teachers. It was a major setback for Faubus, who had supported the ousted members, but, as the *Arkansas Gazette* pointed out, it left the basic issues of integration and public schools unresolved.

A federal court ruled that Atlanta must proceed to desegregate its schools. However, the judge gave the school system time to come up with a plan, and it seemed likely that a showdown would be postponed beyond next fall.

In Texas, the NAACP went back into federal court to ask that Houston and Dallas school boards be required to comply with desegregation orders immediately. Houston has been under order to desegregate since October, 1957; Dallas, since January, 1958. Neither has budged.

Virginia's Prince Edward County, under desegregation order, became the first county in that state to completely abolish its public school system. The NAACP said it would challenge this action in the courts. Florida's Legislature adjourned after moderates beat back all attempts at school closing measures. (See page 2.)

The Civil Rights Commission scheduled hearings in Louisiana, after voting officials refused to respond to questions sent them by mail.

And nationwide, the demand grew for federal anti-lynching legislation after the FBI withdrew from the Mack Parker lynching case. (See editorial, page 4.)

Sad Day for Pupils

Fearless Teacher Loses Job

(By Staff Correspondent)

TRACY CITY, Tenn.—This is a story of courage.

It is also a story touched with tragedy — tragedy not for its protagonist but for the school children of Tennessee, and by implication for school children throughout the South.

Vera McCampbell is a teacher. Teaching to her has never been just a way to make a living. It is a way of life. For 35 years, her one great interest has been the training of young minds.

Born and reared in the mountains of Tennessee, she has spent most of her life in this part of the country. She was graduated from Maryville College in Tennessee and received her Master's Degree from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

As a young woman, she moved to Grundy County where Tracy City is located. For 30 years she has taught in the public schools of this county, the past 20 in the primary grades at Tracy City. Hundreds of children have loved and been inspired by her. Parents consider her the best teacher their children ever had.

In 1939 the Highlander Folk School, located near Tracy City, came under attack. Highlander had been set up several years before as an adult education center;

Miss Vera McCampbell

to it came people from all over the South eager to learn and share experiences in order to work to improve the region; it was in those days a center for trade union education.

People who did not understand the school's program, people opposed to progress, said the school was "subversive and communistic."

The same qualities that made Miss McCampbell a good teacher made her unwilling to accept such hearsay charges about an institution in her community. She had an inquiring mind. She had inherited the strong independent spirit of the Tennessee mountains. She would let no one else do her thinking for her. She wanted to find out for herself.

"I resolved to know the school better," she explained later. "I felt it my obligation to find out what the facts were."

So she began attending some

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The Southern Patriot

The Southern Patriot is published monthly except July and August by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., dedicated to ending segregation and discrimination based on race, creed, color, or national origin. Editorial offices, 4403 Virginia Ave., Louisville 11, Ky.; business offices, Suite 404, 822 Perdido St., New Orleans 12, La.; office of publication, 150 Tenth Ave. North, Nashville, Tenn. Twenty-five cents a copy, $2 a year. Entered as second-class mail matter, Nashville, Tennessee.

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VOL. 17. No. 6 JUNE, 1959

Book Notes

A SOUTHERN MODERATE SPEAKS, by BROOKS HAYS, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N.C., $3.50.

This is Former Congressman Hays' account of his activity in the field of civil rights, culminating with his role in the Little Rock crisis. To understand the book, the reader should be aware at the outset that a "moderate" is not an integrationist. Hays opposes the "discrimination" implicit in "enforced segregation," but he sees "natural separation" on a "voluntary basis" as a way out of the Southern dilemma.

Integrationists will find much to quarrel with in this book, but it should be remembered that Hays, like other moderates, is opposed to the extreme "segregation-at-any-cost" point of view. The book is important for an understanding of the moderate position, which at this point is one force for sanity in the South.

WHAT'S RIGHT WITH RACE RELATIONS, by HARRIET HARMON DEXTER, Harper & Brothers, New York, $4.

An account of America's accomplishments in overcoming racial injustice, based on first-hand study of conditions in all aspects of life. It balances the picture generally presented by the mass media. Too often they consider an event newsworthy only if it involves panic, pandemonium and turmoil.

TRUMBULL PARK, by FRANK LONDON BROWN, Henry Regnery Company, 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill., $3.95.

This is an interesting novel based on the infamous treatment of Negroes who moved into Trumbull Park, a Chicago housing project, a few years ago. It is told with the intimate detail that could be supplied only by one who was deeply involved.

THE BOOK OF NEGRO FOLKLORE, Edited by LANGSTON HUGHES, and ARNA BONTEMPS, Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, $6.50.

Two of our foremost authors, Langston Hughes and Arna Bontemps, have brought together in this large volume (624 pages) a collection of stories, animal tales, ballads, poems, essays, sermons, and other material illustrating the vast and varied contribution which Negro folklore has made to American culture. It is a book you will like to have at your elbow and your bedside.

Gomillion Writes A Letter:
'To Shed Light, Not Blood . . .'

When a member of the White Citizens Council in Lake Charles, Louisiana, wrote an anomymous letter to Charles G. Gomillion, leader of the movement for full citizenship in Tuskegee, Ala., he got a classic reply.

The Citizens Council member told Gomillion he hated all Negroes. He said he believed in "the negro having everything I have, just as long as he stays on his side of the fence."

"He added: "I just want you and the rest of your friends to know that we will never integrate! We will stop integration if it takes bloodshed . . . . If you don't like it in the South, why not move to the north . . ."

Gomillion did not know where to address a reply, because the letter was anonymous. So he sent his reply to the press. He said in part:

". . . I regret your development of the capacity to hate. Hatred is both expensive and dangerous. It takes time and effort to hate. And when one is hating he cannot be loving. When he is acting on hatred, he cannot be engaged in noble efforts . . .

"I am glad that you believe 'in the negro having everything I have.' If by 'everything' you mean the civic status and opportunities to which you have access, that is exactly what Negroes are working for. When you are willing for the Negro to have everything you have 'just as long as he stays on his side of the fence,' you write as if you and he are not in the same field. You and he are living in the United States of America, one Nation, indivisible. Where is the fence that divides? . . . .

"You err when you say that my associates and I are 'fighting.' We are not 'fighting', we are simply working hard to be good, productive Americans . . .

"We do not want to fight; we want to learn and earn. We do not want to shed blood, we want to maintain peace. We regret that you threaten to shed blood . . .

"As for leaving the South, I am not interested. I was born in the South, and attended the public elementary school in my native state, South Carolina. Although the educational opportunities in the county in which I lived were grossly inferior to those provided for white youth, as reported by white citizens, I did have the opportunity to read the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States, and I believed what I read . . .

"I believed also that it was the duty of every American citizen to contribute constructively to the development of his Fatherland. I have spent my past years studying the arts of peace, not the science of war.

Professionally, I have sought to enlighten and heal the minds of youth and men, not to poison them. My mission is to shed light, not blood, and I hope that I may be permitted to shed it in the South before the more martial-minded shed blood . . .

"It is not my desire to offend. I do not threaten you. I am sorry that you hate me. I do not hate you. This might not be of any value to you, but it makes me feel good. I can sleep at night, and I can study and work during the day . . . I invite you and your associates to meet with my associates and me in friendly fellowship . . ."

CHARLES G. GOMILLION is the leader of the movement for full citizenship in Tuskegee, Ala. He is a member of the SCEF board. This year he received one of the Russwurm Awards, given annually by the National Newspaper Publishers Association to persons making outstanding contributions to the American way of life.

Sedition Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

St. Louis, friends of SCEF and other civil rights groups called a meeting to arouse protest.

The American Civil Liberties Union is opposing the legislation, citing as one of its reasons the fact that "such laws can and will be used as a serious deterrent to the implementation of the Fourteenth Amendment insofar as it applies to desegregation . . ."

The bills are also opposed by Americans for Democratic Action, the Friends Committee on National Legislation, the American Veterans Committee, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, the NAACP, and other groups.

But support for the bills is strong too. Robert Riggs, head of the Washington bureau of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, reported that chance for passage was greater this year than in any previous year.

Last year the bill to revive sedition laws was beaten in the Senate by just one vote. The final outcome this year may depend on which side gets the most protests to Washington from the grass roots.

Southern News In Brief

Segregation has been ended at Atlanta's main downtown public library. The action came after years of effort by Negro and liberal groups.

* * * *

The Southern Baptist Convention, meeting in Louisville, unanimously voted down the efforts of a single delegate to introduce a resolution reversing the convention's 1954 action endorsing the Supreme Court decision on school desegregation.

* * * *

In Louisiana, a student editor, Smiley Anders of Louisiana State University, protested cancellation of a preaching appearance by the Rev. Malcolm Boyd, of Indiana, at Silliman College in Clinton, La. Silliman reportedly cancelled the engagement because Boyd opposes segregation. The student editor said: "When the racial problem can no longer be discussed, a great evil has been allowed to take hold in the South."

St. Louis elected a Negro to its school board for the first time. He is the Rev. John J. Hicks, Methodist minister. He had both white and Negro support.

* * * *

From Little Rock, Nashville Tennessean Reporter Garry Fullerton reported that the school crisis has probably lost Little Rock five new industrial plants worth a million dollars and employing 300 persons. The estimate came from a Chamber of Commerce spokesman who said the number of "lost plants" may be even higher since the city was developing an industrial boom before the school crisis struck, and no plant has located there since.

* * * *

In Carrollton, Ga., the States' Rights Council tried to block an appearance at West Georgia College by Atlanta Editor Ralph McGill, a moderate. Outraged students attended a meeting of the States' Rights Council and told its leaders they would "invite whom we please" to visit the college. McGill spoke and received a warm welcome.

* * * *

In Knoxville, 1000 ministers and laymen of the Holston Methodist Conference approved a recommendation that the conference refuse to let its churches be used as private schools if public schools are closed to circumvent integration orders.

On the Button!

The Rt. Rev. C. Ewbank Tucker, an SCEF board member in Kentucky, has over the years won a reputation as a political prognosticater. This spring, in Kentucky's gubernatorial primary, he scored again.

Several weeks before the election, Bishop Tucker wrote letters to the press predicting that Bert Combs would win the Democratic nomination for governor by a majority of about 35,000. When the votes were in, Combs' majority was 33,001.

P. T. A Leader Speaks Out

(By Staff Correspondent)

TAMPA, Fla.—Typical of the Southern voices calling for a return to sanity is that of Mrs. C. W. Johnson of Tampa, president of the Florida Congress of Parents and Teachers.

As the Florida Legislature met this spring, there were the expected calls for legislation to abolish public education in the face of integration. In her President's Message in **The Florida Parent-Teacher,** Mrs. Johnson wrote:

"Somehow, someway, I would like to talk individually with every single P.T.A. member this spring. I would like to say to you, 'What do you believe?' 'What do you want for your children?' 'Do you want to preserve the American pattern of public education for all who are educable?' . . . .

"These are momentous times . . . Is this, then, a time to say our children can be educated in some makeshift way? Or a time to flaunt the right of a state in the face of the Mother Nation?

"If I were to speak with you personally, I would remind you that we who are the average home-loving, P.T.A. members stand a chance of losing our public schools for the children of Florida because we cannot arouse ourselves enough to interpret our desires to the members of the state legislature. Instead, we stand silent while the agitators are heard . . . ."

But, responding to the voices of Mrs. Johnson and others, the saner people of Florida didn't stand silent. Church and civic groups spoke out for public education.

As a result, the Florida Legislature rejected extreme measures that would have crippled the schools.

Mrs. C. W. Johnson

SCEF Statement On Rights, Liberties

The following policy statement was adopted at the semi-annual meeting of the SCEF board:

The Southern Conference Educational Fund is an educational agency designed to bring about by democratic means the abolition of discrimination among the nation's citizens. In line with this general character, our group, meeting on May 16-17, 1959, took the following action on current civil rights and civil liberties issues.

I.

1. We strongly urge the passage of the pending Celler-Douglas civil rights bill. We feel this is especially important because it would give the Justice Department the power to initiate desegregation suits, to restrain interference with execution of desegregation decrees, and to restrain state action against anti-segregation activities.

2. We advocate legislation to extend the life of the federal Civil Rights Commission.

3. We favor President Eisenhower's administration proposal that registration and voting records be preserved for three years and made accessible to federal authorities.

4. We favor federal legislation which will protect public and private property from bombing, arson, and other forms of violence and give the FBI immediate jurisdiction for investigation.

5. We favor federal legislation to bar discrimination in public places against uniformed members of the armed forces.

6. We favor a federal anti-lynching law.

II.

We condemn and oppose the passage of all legislation designed to infringe upon the time-honored authority of the U.S. Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution and the laws of the country. We feel this would disturb the traditional balance of powers which is distinctly American as compared with European governmental theory. Such proposals are basically un-American.

We are opposed to such legislation as the Butler Bill which would broaden the federal loyalty program, extend the power of congressional committees to punish for contempt, and empower the states to enforce anti-subversive legislation.

We especially condemn the current effort to vest in the states the power to enforce laws against sedition and subversion, this being traditionally and by court decision a province of the federal government.

Enforcement of such legislation would have the effect of giving local definition to the offenses of sedition and subversion. It would clothe local prosecuting attorneys with powers of censorship that would limit the freedom of all opinion-making bodies and agencies—church, press, schools, labor unions, civic clubs.

We are especially distressed over such legislation because, while it is ostensibly aimed at subversion, it would permit a broadside attack against liberals in the South who are speaking out in support of the Supreme Court decisions on segregation and for law and order.

The country should be aware of the fact that to many people in power in the South the definition of subversion is integration. Local sedition laws would be used against people advocating integration.

III.

We regard American citizenship as citizenship in the nation and feel that education is the right of every citizen. On this basis, we oppose the constitutional amendment proposed by Sen. Herman Talmadge of Georgia to give the states exclusive authority over public education. This measure is patently aimed at maintenance of segregation and could conceivably result in abolition of all public education.

ACTION FOR CIVIL RIGHTS legislation and a halt to bills to curb the Supreme Court were asked in a policy statement drafted by SCEF board and advisory committee members, staff, and friends, meeting in Atlanta. From left are, seated, Mrs. Anne Braden, Ky., the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, Ala.; Miss Verneta E. Hill, Ga.; Mrs. Modjeska Simkins, S.C.; Dr. William A. Calder, Ga.; Dr. G. Murray Branch, Ga.; Mrs. A. J. E. Davis, Va.; Dr. Albert E. Barnett, Ga.; Dr. O. B. Taylor, Tenn.; standing, Dr. Robert E. Moran, Sr., S.C.; Mrs. Georgia Price and Mrs. Myrtis Dowdell, Ala.; Mrs. William G. Gehri, W. Va.; Charles G. Gomillion, Ala.; Mrs. Lola H. Hendricks, and Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, Ala.; James A. Dombrowski, La.; Aubrey Williams, Ala.; Carl Braden, Ky.; W. Hale Thompson, Va.; and Dr. James L. Hupp, W. Va. Also attending but not pictured were Dr. Herman H. Long, Tenn., and Rev. Stephen P. Spottswood, Ark.

N. C. Committee Is Organized

(By Staff Correspondent)

RALEIGH, N. C. — A North Carolina committee of friends of the Southern Conference Educational Fund was formally organized at a meeting of the organization's officials and supporters in May.

One of the objectives of the committee will be to promote equal justice by getting facts to the general public about cases of discrimination and denial of civil rights. This will be in addition to the regular work of the SCEF.

A delegation from Goldsboro, N. C., expressed appreciation to the North Carolina committee, the SCEF, and the Committee to Combat Racial Injustice for their help in winning commutation of a death sentence imposed on David Lee Hicks.

Hicks had been scheduled to die in the gas chamber on May 1 on a charge of joining six other young Negroes in raping a white woman. An interracial delegation visited Gov. Luther Hodges on April 28. He told them he had been persuaded by a large number of letters, telegrams, and phone calls that he should commute Hicks' sentence to life in prison, and that he himself thought it was the right thing to do.

The six other men in the case had already been sentenced to life. The SCEF committee voted to carry on a campaign to get all of the men paroled. The Goldsboro delegation said the facts show the men were not guilty of rape.

Chairman of the North Carolina committee of SCEF friends is the Rev. Alexander D. Moseley, Weldon, N. C., who is also chairman of the Walker-Lassiter Defense Fund and a vice-president of the Progressive Civic Union.

The Walker-Lassiter Case involves denial of voting rights to a Negro woman in northeastern North Carolina and the harassment of her Negro attorney. It is now before the federal courts. (See February Patriot.)

Vice-chairman of the SCEF committee is Miss Willson Whitman, editor from Southern Pines, and the secretary is E. R. Merrick of Durham, who has just retired as treasurer of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Members of the Executive Committee include Dr. Grady D. Davis, dean of the School of Religion at Shaw University; the Rev. W. W. Finlator, Baptist leader in Raleigh; the Rev. N. K. Dunn, Weldon; J. H. Graham, Amaziah Howell, and Miss Gertrude Weil of Goldsboro; John A. Hardin of Pleasant Hill, and Dr. Oscar K. Rice of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Besides supporting the Walker-Lassiter Case and the Goldsboro Case, the committee voted to lend support to school-integration plans by fighting pupil placement laws; to seek to interest larger numbers of people in registering and voting; to oppose racial discrimination in hospitals, especially a new one being built in Raleigh; to fight job discrimination in industry and in state employment; and to oppose legislative proposals to sterilize or otherwise punish unwed mothers.

Added to Board

Three residents of Nashville have been elected to the board of SCEF. They are Miss Alice Cobb, teacher, social worker, and author; Miss Doris Dennison, church leader; and the Rev. Robert Palmer, Unitarian minister.

Smear Assailed

Protestant social action leaders, representing seven denominations, recently issued a statement denouncing segregation leaders who attempt to identify desegregation with subversion.

They labeled such efforts a "Southern version of McCarthyism" and said the goal is to "silence those who do not accept the extremist position on segregation." Specific reference was made to the maiden speech of Rep. Dale Alford of Arkansas, in which he sought to picture the integration movement as a communist plot.

Fearless Tennessee Teacher Loses Job

(Continued from Page 1)

of the sessions at Highlander. Her investigation led her to the conclusion that the school was under attack because "it strives to help humanity."

From then on, Miss McCampbell visited the school fairly often. She was never officially connected with it; she considered herself a "friend and observer." But whenever there was a speaker or a program of special interest she went. She felt it broadened her horizons and made her a better teacher.

Then in 1957 Highlander came under a new attack—this time by the Georgia Education Commission, which was set up to sell the segregationist point of view to the rest of the country. By this time the folk school was concentrating on training community leadership for integration; the segregationists didn't like that.

In the summer of 1958, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt came to speak at Highlander. Press photographers were there. Miss McCampbell happened to be in the background of one of the pictures they took. The picture appeared in the *Chattanooga Free Press*. That's when her trouble started.

In September the Tracy City newspaper carried a notice saying the local Amercian Legion Post had met and had gone on record as opposing "Miss Vera McCampbell teaching in the Grundy County Schools because of her association with the Highlander Folk School."

A few days later, Miss McCampbell received a letter asking her to appear before the school board. She went.

The superintendent opened the meeting by stating he considered Miss McCampbell one of the best classroom teachers he had ever known. Then he said:

"Miss McCampbell, if you'll make a statement that you will not go to the Folk School again, then I can publish it in the paper and clear your name!"

Miss McCampbell replied:

"Are you trying to intimidate me? It may be months before I attend another meeting at the school, but if anyone comes whom I care to hear, I will go. You are using me as an example to other teachers should they dare go against the board's ideas. The times today call for courage. *How can children be taught to be strong by teachers who are afraid?*"

Word of the board meeting leaked out into the community. Parents circulated petitions stating that Miss McCampbell was one of the best teachers in the community and asking that she be retained next year.

It did no good. This spring when the teachers were elected, Miss McCampbell's name was left off the list. Because she is 60, the board has the power to retire her, although it is not mandatory and she had applied for re-employment. She has no legal recourse.

She will get some retirement pay, but if she had taught one more year the amount would have been more than doubled because of a Social Security modification that goes into effect this summer.

Miss McCampbell has no regrets about her stand. She has lost her job and more than half of her retirement pay, but she has kept her integrity.

It is the school children who are the real losers. For, *"how can children be taught to be strong by teachers who are afraid?"*

David Scull Wins

Civil liberties in the South won an important victory when the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously set aside the contempt conviction of David Scull, Virginia Quaker leader. Scull had been sentenced to 10 days in jail and a $50 fine by a Virginia court because he refused in 1957 to testify before a state legislative committee about his activities in the integration movement. He took this stand on grounds of conscience. (See January Patriot.)

Job Bias Barred

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—County commissioners adopted a resolution providing for a non-discrimination clause in all work contracts awarded by the county. It was the first such action by any governmental unit in Texas.

It came as a result of a strong fair-employment movement here. Special credit belongs to Mexican-American groups—especially the American G. I. Forum of San Antonio, under the leadership of Attorney Richard Casillas.